TIPPERARY AND THE COMMONS.

Mr. Morley Makes a Brilliant Speech and Mr. Gladstone Sustains Him, but His Motion Is Lost.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER

Evidence Tends to Inculpate the Man Arrested for the Crime, and He Is Remanded.

"BANK SNEAKS" IN LONDON.

They Make a Haul of Nearly Sixty Thousand Dollars in Bank of England Notes

[BY CIBLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question as to what action the government proposed to take with reference to the military officers who were concerned in the recent baccarat scandal, said that pending the result of the legal proceedings taken by Sir William Gordon Cumming against the persons who had accused him of unfair play the War Department did not propose to retire any of the officers concerned in the affair. Mr. Stanhope further said that the colonels of the various regiments were making successful endeavors to prevent gambling among the officers of their commands.

At twenty minutes past five P. M. Mr. John Morley arose and, in accordance with the notice previously given by him, moved that the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions. Mr. Morley's motion declared that such action on the part of the Irish executive was calculated to bring the law into contempt, and was a violation of the rights of

The House was filled from the galleries to the floor. Mr. Parnell sat below the gangway, between Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter and Mr. Timothy M. Healy. Mr. Thomas Sexton sat right behind Mr. Justin M'Carthy, on the same bench as Mr. Morley.

Mr. Morley, rising amid cheers, said that the motion, instead of being put out of date by recent events, was most opportune in view of the fact that two prominent Irish members of Parliament had just passed on their way into prison, within sight of the House. " ("Hear, hear!")

The imprisonment of these members of Parliament, continued Mr. Morley, was the climax of the Tipperary prosecutions. He appealed to the House as to whether, until September last, his attitude toward the Irish police had been hostile; but after seeing in Tipperary the working of the tremendous coercion machine his eyes had been opened as to what a pitch of demoralization, brutality and lawlessness the agents of Mr. Balfour had been brought to by Mr. Balfour's standing up for every act of theirs, right or wrong-(cheers)-crediting every statement of the police and refusing to make any inquiry, however strong the evidence was against them. ("Hear, hear!")

THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE. After passing ten minutes in Tipperary, added Mr. Morley, he saw mere cheering and "booing" made a pretext for the violent dispersal of a small crowd. The police adopted a course on that occasion for which, in England, Colonel Caddell and every man concerned in it would have been House was further evidence of police lawlessness It was not the dense, savage crowd some people supposed, but as quiet and harmless a crowd as he ever saw. The police used brutal, ferocious and absolutely unprovoked violence, of which any disciplined force in the world ought to be ashamed.

Some of the constables did seem to be ashamed and disgusted. It was not that he was unnerved by the sight of the broken heads brought to the surgeons Broken heads did not alarm bim. It was the spectacle of agents of the law brutally violating the law. He was astounded that Mr. Balfour ac cused him of exaggeration. He (Morley) was ready to attest to everything in court. It was no fault of his that an action had not been brought. (Cheers.) At this point Mr. Balfour signified dissent, and

Mr. Morley asked him if he meant to say he shrank from going into a court of evidence.

Baltour-No, but your friends succeeded in postponing the trial until March.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the Judge held that the reasons for postponement were adequate. When the Coercion act was passed it was not in tended that cases like those in Tipperary should be withgrawn from the jury. The Bench there was deliberately packed to try a great State case to which ninety witnesses were summoned. The selection of magistrates Shannon and Irwin was about the most monstrous act even Mr. Balfour ever committed. (Cheers.) It was prostitution of the

Mr. Morley then proceeded to denounce the vindictiveness of the Irish executive, whose actions, he said, which would not be for a moment tole rated in England, had alienated the people of Ireland. Alluding to Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment alleging that the action of the police executive was made imperative by the activity of the Irish con-Mr. Morley said he concluded that it was an admission of the failure of the Coercion act, and after three years the government still confessed its inability to cope with the consultacy.

This was probably the last time he would speak against the Coercion act in the present Parliament. The noiseless foot of time was rapidly bringing the day near when the government brought to account. The country would then require an explanation as to how the Coercion actfraud upon the nation-had been administered in a spirit of fraud on Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. W. Russell (unionist) said that Mr. Morley spent three hours in Tipperary and bolted by the next train. (Laughter.) He ridiculed the statement that the crowd was harmless. No Tipperary mob, he said, had ever before been held up to ad miration as a pacific crowd. His amendment asked the House to vindicate the action of the police in view of the conspiracy of which Messrs, Dillon and O'Brien had been convicted. Their inciting advice turned Tipperary, which was once one of the most prosperous towns of Ireland, into a place as desowould not confect Mr. Morley's right to share in the faction fight, but why, while in Tipperary, did he not inquire of the people the causes of the local ruin? He would have beened that their misery was due to beycotting, accompanied by every kind

to violate the civil rights of the people. Assailing the authors of the plan of campaign was not an answer to the charge. Mr. Balfour defended the officers and the executive against the charge of violation of the law and the use of illegal force against the people. That was not a response to the charge that the Bench was packed with magistrates whose justice was impugned. Cheers.) Counter charges of riot were part of the practice of the executive, who were trying to withdraw matters from the jury. ("Hear, hear.") Mr. Balfour was always willing to accept wholesale statements of officials. It was indecorous of him to charge Mr. Morley with deliberately suppressing facts. By garbling evidence the government aimed to ex clude the people from the sprotection of a jury in order to let the executive work their will upon their opponents. They (the government) had thus succeeded in effecting compulsory exclusion from the House of two of the abiest and most honored Irish Members at a period when all sides felt that the country had special need of their services. (Cheers.) It was a noble stroke to close the prison doors on Messrs, O'Brien and Dillon on the eve of the diseussion of a quest on on which they were best en-litled to speak. (Cheers.) Doubtless the flouse would again distinguish itself by voting confidence in the government. The vote, however, would not avert their coming doom nor obscure ever growing

evidence that the country was determined that the

fellow subjects in Ireland should soon enjoy the

same precious and invaluable liberties possessed by Britain. (Cheers.) Interest in the debate was lessened by the limitation of the line of assault on the government to the incidents at Tipperary, already thrashed out. Morley showed unwonted animus while speaking. The memory of Mr. Balfour's contemptuous reference to his inaccuracies, committed while telling of the Tipperary row, is probably still rankling in his mind. Mr. Parnell sat with folded arms listening to Mr. Morley, evidently with close attention, but he did not join in the Irish cheers. He left as soon as Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. Mr. Giadstone spoke for half an hour. He manifested no special enthusiasm till toward the close of his Then his voice, in ringing tones of triumph, declared that the doom of coercion and the government was assured. In the early part of his speech Mr. Gladstone turned his back upon the government benches and addressed his remarks directly to Mr. Russell. On the conservatives shouting "Order!" Mr. Gladatone asked what the noise was about. Said Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "They are howling at you. Those are their good manners." Mr. Gladstone thereupon turned about, bowed and resumed his speech. Mrs. Gladstone occupied a seat in the ladies' gallery, in full view of her husband. For the first time since their rupture the Irish members were grouped all Mr. Parnell exchanged words with Mesers. M'Carthy and Sexton, but ignored Mr.

Mr. Morley's motion to censure the Irish Execu-

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 16, 1891 .- A meeting of anti-Parnellites was held here to-day with the object of organizing for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in Ireland against that section of the Irish party led by Mr. Parnell.

The branch of the National League at Douglas, county Cork, at its regular meeting yesterday, decided to sever its connection with the central branch and to work independently of that body, which, as a whole, supports Mr. Parnell. The meeting at which this course was decided upon was presided over by a Catholic priest.

HELPING AVICTED TENANTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891 .- At a meeting of the M'Carthvite members of Parliament in committee room No. 15 to-day it was resolved to acquiesce in the proposition to devote the remainder of the League fund (£36,000) to the benefit of the evicted tenants, provided the money is distributed by the Tenants' Defence Association. It was also resolved to endeavor to secure by legal means control of

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

SADLER, THE ACCUSED PRISONER, IS REMANDED UNTIL FEBRUARY 24.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891 .- The latest discovery made by the metropolitan police in connection with the Whitechapel murder of Friday morning last, by which a woman known as "Carroty Nell" lost her life, blus fair to connect the man Sadler, The police now have in their possession a sharp, dangerous looking knife, stained with blood and showing traces of having recently been washed. The blood stains were examined microscopically by Dr. Phillips, the police surgeon attached to the Leman street police station. Dr. Phillips has no This formidable knife has been traced to the pos-

session of Sadler, who, as already stated, was a fireman on board a steamer which recently arrived from Turkey. The police have no doubt that Sadler was the murderer of "Carroty Nell." THEY WANT TO LYNCH HIM.

From the time that it became known that Sadler had been arrested and was formally charged with the murder of "Carroty Nell" the greatest excitement has prevailed in and about Whitechapel. The Stepney police station, in Arbour square, where the prisoner was detained, is surrounded by a vast crowd of paople, mostly women. The women are eager for a sight of the prisoner. Wild threats of lynching and tearing the prisoner to pieces were uttered by the most excited of these females. When the man was removed to the police court an immense force of police was employed, and every precaution was necessary in order to prevent the Whitechapel mob from lynching the blood stained

Further details in regard to the bloodstained knife in possession of the police show that Sadler sold the weapon to a sailor on Friday, the day of the murder.

Opinions differ as to whether the man charged with the murder of "Carroty Nell" is the murderer known as "Jack the Ripper." The inhabitants of Whitechapel believe that he is, but the police have not committed themselves to an opinion on the subject up to the present,

In order to avoid trouble the police transferred the prisoner Sadler to the police court during the night, hoping thereby to escape the thickest of the crowd, which it was expected would withdraw from the neighborhood of the Arthur square police station during the latter part of the night and the early hours of the morning. The inhabitants of Whitechapel, however, got wind of this stratagem and packed the vicinity of the police station, and it was with difficulty the police managed to get their prisoner safely through the masses of clamoring women and men who were howling for his

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

The prisoner was placed in the dock this after-His face was dirty and scratched. He seems to be utterly careless as to what happens to him and is apparently entirely composed. He kept his hands in his pockets and glanced calmly around him as if he was a disinterested spectator of the proceedings. During the course of the prisoner's examination a man testified to the fact that he had seen Sadler in company with the murdered girl on Thursday night. As the witness was making his statement the prisoner watched him sharply and suddenly exclaimed, addressing the man in the late as if it had occu swept by an avenging army. He | witness box: "Be careful about what you are

> Continuing, the witness described in detail the visit of Sadler to a small "coffee shop." Sadler, according to this witness, sat in the coffee shop with the murdered girl and seemed to be quarrel

seen in the coffee shop. After further testimony | Solo, near here. The participants were Prince Vadhad been taken the prisoner complained that he had not been allowed to eat or to wash since the time of his arrest. At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded until Febuary 24, in order o give the police time to make further investigations into the case.

BIG HAUL BY "BANK SNEAKS."

NEARLY SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK OF ENG! AND NOTES CALTURED. IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

LOSDON, Feb. 16, 1891 .- A decided sensation has been caused in the city to-day by a daring bank robbery committed in broad daylight. A stylishly dressed man accosted in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 112 Bishopgate Within, a clork from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland. The clerk from the last mentioned bank was standing at the public counter of the National Provincial Bank in the act of making a deposit of money. When spoken to by the stranger the clerk turned toward him and replied to his quastion. While the conversation, which only lasted a moment or so, was going on, a man, who was evidently an accomplice of the stylish stranger, snatched from the clerk a wallet containing bonds and checks representing many thousands of pounds and ran out of the bank. He has not

The Bank of Scotland clerk who was robbed is a youth named McKenzie. He is only seventeen years Upon his arrival at the National Provincial Bank of England he went straight to the public counter and placed a leather satchel containing £11.590 in Bank of England notes upon this coun ter. The notes were of various denominations,

from £1,000 downward. The two thieves who so cleverly relieved McKen. zie of this sum of money are described by the police as being "dudelike" in the extreme. They had the appearance of fashionable young men about town who had plenty of means and leisure. The polic officials who are investigating are of the opinion that the two "bank sneaks" were expert American thieves, who have probably watched McKenzie for weeks while waiting a chance to relieve him of some of the money he has been in the habit of carrying from the Bank of Scotland's London branch to the National Provincial Bank of England. McKenzie has been closely questioned upon all points bearing upon the robbery, but seems unable to furnish the police with any further clew than a description of the man who accosted him. One of the National Provincial Bank's employes first thief's accomplice, the one who actually stole

the money. The Bank of England notes are easily disposed of, so that there is not much chance of the capture of the two thieves. The police claim that this is the "biggest haul" of money made by "bank sneaks" in a generation.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S "DUMMY."

HOW A "FAKE" INTERVIEW WAS HELD WITH AN IMITATION OF THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 16, 1891, .- The Pesther Lloyd publishes a letter, and vouches for the correctness of its details, relating to the famous Abranyl interview, claiming that it was a practical joke on Abranyi, the Hungarian Deputy, designed by a gentleman in revenge for some fancled grievance which the joker had against Abranyi. The result was, according to the Pesther Lloyd, that a man resembling Prince Bismarck was employed to personate the ex-Chancellor, and Abranyi is said to have fallen into the trap and to have interviewed Prince Bismarck's "dummy."

Herr Abranyi, it will be remembered, in August last published an account of an interview he was supposed to have had with Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor, immediately after the publication referred to, repudiated all the assertions made. Abranyi then sought another in erview with Prince Bismarck, but was refused admittance to the ex-Chancellor's presence. Abranyi was highly incensed at this proceeding and at the taunts and jeers he received on all sides from the press and from his friends and acquaintances. Finally he was goaded into publishing a letter August 25, in which he reproduced his former statements and insisted upon their entire correctness. This brought out another denial from Prince Bismarck and a renewed onslaught upon the unfortunate Hungarian Deputy. On August 28, as a result of his alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, Abranyl resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. Two days later the unlucky interviewer published a circumstantial account of his alleged interview and was announced to be secking a re-election to the Diet.

The last heard of Abranyi was on September 26, when the Hamburger Nachrichten said that Abranyi, in consequence of the jibing he had received on account of his alleged interview with Prince Bis marck, was suffering so severely from nervous be necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum.

THE TROUBLES OF COUNT KLEIST.

LET OUT OF PRISON HE BREAKS THE SKULL OF HIS VALET.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

RERLIN. Feb. 16, 1891 .- Count Kleist, who has been in prison for some time past for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of a hotel in this city, is again in trouble. On Friday last, on the plea of sicaness, the Count was liberated from prison. On Saturday he was seized with a fit of maniscal rage and made a savage attack upon his valet, who was in bed at the time. The Count beat the man so brutally that he fractured his skull Count Kleist has been rearrested and taken back

After the Count's attack on Herr Albert in September last he was confined in a lunatic asylum in this city on the ground that he was insane. On September 24, however, he was removed from the asylum by order of the Crown Solicitor, who was of the opinion that the Count's insanity was only shammed for the purpose of taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to escape to the United States. He was consequently placed in Moabit Jail, and being an officer in the army his name was struck off the army list. During the morning of September 30 Count Kleist attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders from a beam in his cell, but was discovered and

cut down before life was extinct. At the time of the Count's attempt to commi suicide it was said that the motive for the rash act was mortification over his expulsion from the army. He was also said to have been deeply affected by the suicide of nis triend, Count Schleintz, the moral responsibility for which was said to read with Count Kleist. Count Schleintz ruined himself by gambling and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on September 19, 1890.

THE LAST MILLION PAID.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD,] LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.-The third £1,000,000 in gold of the £3,000,000 borrowed in bullion from the Bank of France during the recent Baring-

Argentine financial crisis has been returned to the last named institution. As in the case of the first £2,000,000, the gold was returned as received, there having been no necessity to open the boxes,

TWO NEW ASTEROIDS.

Bosrov, Feb. 16, 1891.-A cable message to Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of two more asteroids by Charlois and Miliosevich. Their positions for midnight February 16, are:-Right ascension 9 hours, 47 minutes; declination, north, 15, 15; and right ascension 9 hours, 48 min

bolsky and Lieutenant Tomonossow, both officers of the Imperial Guard. Tomonossow was killed. The affair was the outcome of a quarrel between the two men which arose after a supper at which both drank wine freely.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

The outlook of the dockers' strike in London and in Cardiff is most serious. The lightermen here started to unload 20,000 frozen sheep to-day, but soon afterward withdrew, alleging that their lives were in danger from violence threatened upon the part of the men out on strike.

Thomas Mann, the labor agitator, has failed in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the dock laborers' strike at Cardiff. The dock companies refuse to discharge the new men they have engaged to take the place of the strikers, and it is considered that the dock laborers who are on strike have suffered defeat.

The Australian unioniats have agreed to block all federation ships arriving in Australian ports that have been loaded or are manned by non-union men. The railway men, carmen and others connected with dock labor are arranging to refuse to accept goods from or deliver goods to boycotted vessels after Monday, when the war will become general. Yesterday unionist workmen refused to transship cargoes in the Victoria Docks from federation vessels.

ation vessels.

Admiral Verkovsky, who was recently assaulted by strikers in the Admiralty ship building dock yard in St. Petersburg on account of his alleged tyranny, was summoned before Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral of the iteet, to explain his actions. The Grand Duke, dissatisfied with the Admiral's explanation, dismissed him from the post of commandant of the port of St. Petersburg and transferred him to Vladivostock. The Grand Duke also ordered that the demands of the strikers be satisfied.

CABLE MINOR TOPICS.

The King of Portugal yesterday received the municipal authorities of Oporto and other towns, who presented to him assurances of loyalty.

The German government has decided to send a war vessel to Chill, in order to protect the interests of German citizens in that country. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austriahas in

vited the Czar and several grand dukes to a hunt on the Imperial domains in Austria. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday

voted the sum of 500,000f, to be devoted to carrying on the archeological excavations which are being made on the site of the ancient city of Delphi, Greece. M. Rochefort will appear before the Bruges Tri-

bunal on Thursday next for trial on the charge of insulting M. Canivet in the Ostend Kursaal. Rochefort alleges that M. Canivet both challenged and struck him.

Nineteen conservative Senators were elected on Sunday in Spain.

Senor Silvela, during the course of a speech, said that the conservatives would inaugurate democratic reforms, reduce the army and protect the farmers and manufacturers.

General John W. Foster, formerly United States Minister to Spain, who recently arrived in Havana, yesterday paid a formal visit to Captain General Polavieja, and later in the day Señor Polavieja returned the visit.

The Egyptian troops are concentrated at Trinkitat. Small patrols of the enemy have been seen hovering around El Teb, though it is known that the main body of Osman Digma's troops remains at Tokar. The Egyptian troops will advance to-day

and occupy and entrench El Teb.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., dined at the American Legation last evening. Among the other guests whom Minister Phelps entertained were Pastor Stucckenberg, of the American Chapel; Rev. Mr. Owen, of the English Chapel; Court Preacher Frommel, Rev. Messrs, Richard D. Harlan and W. A. Brown and other clergymen. From Berlin Bishop Doane will proceed to Dresden.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

DIVERSE RUMORS CONCERNING THE BURNING OF PORTS BY THE INSURGENTS,

Private advices to W. R. Grace & Co. state that Chanaval and Taltal are in the possession of the revolutionary fleet. Pisagua has been bombarded, but there are no particulars of the damage. It was not supposed serious. An attack on Iquique was threatened vesterday.

Private cablegrams from London state that the eported burning of Iquique and Pisagua is based entirely upon rumors which cannot be verified in

ALIENS NOT ALLOWED TO WORK. CHICAGO AUTHORITIES GIVE NO PROTECTION TO UNNATURALIZED WORKMEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. tually prevented the prosecution of work on the World's Fair grounds,

President Gage, of the World's Fair directory, sent a letter to Mayor Cregier calling attention to the danger of serious labor riots at Jackson Park and the necessity of police protection. Before answering it the Mayor held a consultation with he Corporation, Counsel and the former was instructed to draw up an opinion on the matter.

The conclusion was reached that the city could not undertake to keep a force of police on the ground in anticipation of trouble, but that in case of a ruot police will be sent to suppress it. The request for such a force under such circumstances must come from the Park Commissioners, not from the contractors or World's Fair officials, although the Commissioners are not on the ground and are seldom in session.

the Commissioners are not on the ground and are seldom in session.

The main points in support of the conclusion were that the parks are under the direct control of the Park Commissioners and are provided with their own police, and that, therefore, the city has no right to interfere except by request of the Park Commission. If the report is true that Italians are aliens they are not entitled to police protection, as under an act passed by the State Legislature in 1830 it is made unlawful for any board, commission, officer or contractor acting for or under any municipality to employ aliens. The force of park police in Jackson Park at present does not exceed half a dozen men.

dozen men.

Endeavors will be made to resume next Friday.

Endeavors will be made to resume next Friday.

Endeavors will be made to resume next Friday, when some sort of protection will be afforded. No Italian workmen showed up to-day.

In consequence of the rush of thousands of idle men the town is overrun with all sorts of crooks. At least twenty houses along Wabash avenue were entered last night and thousands of dollars worth of property of all kinds stolen. Several State street business houses also suffered, saloons having the preference, and the till in the Hotel Richellau was tapped.

stores of arrests were made to-day, and the downtown police station houses are filled with suspects. Some of the burglars raided private houses on the south side and compolled the servant girls, under pain of death, to show them where the valuables were.

FOUND ON A BATTLE FIELD. A FAMILY MEMENTO, LOST IN WAR, RECOVERED AFTER MANY YEARS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Madison, Ind., Feb. 16, 1891.-When John G. Readle, in 1861, left home as a volunteer in the Twentieth Indiana regiment, he took with him a lock of hair of his young wife and one of their three-months-old daughter, carefully enclosed in a gilt edged Bible given to him by his wife. He lost the Bible in battle. A friend from Georgia visiting George R. Harper, in this county, told how his relative, Captain Job Russell, of Company A, Third Georgia regiment, had found just such a Bible, with name and all.

with name and all.

Harper did not know Keadle but advertised, saying the Bible had been placed in his keeping. Keadle saw the advertisement, came down to Madison, recovered his treasure, and to-day returned with it to his home in Taibot, ind. The daughter is now thirty years old and married, but her mother is

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS ATTACKED. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16, 1891.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Blackhall, of Philadelphia, read before the Baptist ministers to-day a paper on "The Parochial School System of the Catholic Church," which he declared to be antagonistic to the institutions of

with the murdered girl and seemed to be quarrelling with the country. The said it ought not be tolerated.

After the examination of the witness had been concluded the mains in the concluded the magistrate allowed the prisoner to question the witness. During the course of this declination, north, 17, 6. Their daily motions are about minus 13 in right ascension 9 hours, 48 minutes: declination, north, 17, 6. Their daily motions are about minus 13 in right ascension 9 hours, 48 minutes: declination, north, 17, 6. Their daily motions are about minus 13 in right ascension of the country. He said it ought to the country. He said it ought out the cleanance in declination.

FATAL RUSSIAN DUEL.

St. Patersound to be antagonistic to the fedicated to be antagonistic to the fedicated to be antagonistic to the fedicated to declination, north, 17, 6. Their daily motions are about minus 13 in right ascen

'GRIT" FREE TRADERS GAINING ON THE TORIES.

They Are More Hopeful Now Than When the Canadian Campaign Opened.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL AROUND.

But the Liberals Have Much to Contend with and May Be Beaten.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. OTTAWA, Feb. 16, 1891 .- To an unprejudiced observer the prospects of the liberals, or the reciprocitarians, as they are now called, are more hopeful than could have been expected when the campaign started. The moment Sir John Macdonald seized for demanding a general election was one in which he considered his party had probably reached the top crest of popularity and its future history would be one of decadence. Looming ahead of him was a parliamentary session in which the liberals prom-

pariamentary session in which the liberals promised to make scandalous revelations which would involve the fair fame of his own chief colleague, Sir Hector Langevin, the leader of the French conservatives and Minister of Public Works.

Then there was the McKiniev bill, the real pinch of which has not yet been felt by the Canadian farmers. It was passed at a time which allowed the fall produce to be hurried across the line under the old duties. But after the harvest of 1891 would be a very bad time to face the rural constituencies.

would be a very bad time to face the rural constituencies.

It is quite evident that Sir John Macdonald recognizes new that he make a techinal mistake in making any advances whatseever toward reciprocity. His doing so has ridiculously weakened his appeals to loyalty and the old flag. While failing to satisfy the reciprocitarians it has made the protectionists and the ultra-loyalists sulky.

GHITS FACING TWO WAYS.

The difficulties, however, are not all confined to one side. The liberals have themselves to adopt a Janus policy in some regards. To win the Province of Quebec they have to make a concession to Mr. Mercier. That gentleman, who is the political boss of the French province, enters the fight with the understanding that if the liberals win his province will get "better terms." That means that the Dominion government will assume \$12,000,000 on \$13,000,000 of the provincial debto incresse the present annual provincial subsidy by \$500,000. Such a scheme is very unpopular in the Province of Ontaro, which has no provincial debt, and which contributes more than its share to provincial burdens. To bribe the one province and reconcile it in the other is the somewhat difficult task for Mr. Laurier to perform.

At a mass in the Roman Catholic Church at Gatineau Point, Ottawa county, yesterday, the Rev. Father Champagne delivered an address to the parishioners, in which he urged them to vote for the conservative candidate and not support the "party of disloyalty and annexation."

GOOD JUDGES SAY THE LIBERALS HAVE A FAIR

CHANCE OF SUCCESS. Tonoxro, Ont., Feb. 16, 1891 .- The Mail has made nquiries in nearly every constituency in Ontario with the view of eliciting impartial opinions as to the probable result of the elections in this province. From one conservative county comes the

ince. From one conservative county comes the statement that the prospects are good for the government; from another that "there is no desire to change flags," and from a third that "Sir John will no doubt hold the fort."

Doubtful constituencies send in such reports as these:—"A great many thoughtful people think the government will suffer heavy losses." "The government majority will be greatly reduced."

It is the general opinion that there will be a liberal gain owing to dissatisfaction among the farmers. The farmers on the frontier feel the influence of the new United States tariff and are anxious for reciprocity.

Possibly the most significant summary of the situation is contained in these words:—"Unless Sir John Macdonald can give the people some more positive assurance than he has so far given that he really intends to scopt more liberal relations with positive assurance than he has so far given that he really intends to adopt more liberal relations with the United States he is almost certain to lose this county, which has slways gone with him." This is the keynote of a great many of the responses. The tendency of the replies, taking them as a whole, is decidedly favorable to the liberals.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS GIVING COM-FORT TO THE LIBERALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1891.—The Manufacturers'

Club of Philadelphia had for their special guest this evening Erastus Wiman, who spoke of th pending struggle for reciprocal freedom in Canada. Among other things he said :-CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16, 1891.—Five thousand idle nen loafed around Jackson Park to-day and effection from European domination for half a continuent was achieved, that after a lapse of a hundred

nent was achieved, that after a lapse of a hundred years encouragement should be afforded to the other half of the same continent to be at least fiscally independent. To seek to oblitarate this commercial impediment is the object of a great struggle now going forward north of that line, which within the next thirry days may decide the future of half a continent for half a century to come. It is significant that so great a body as the Manufacturers' (Jub of Philadelphia and kindred conservative and protective organizations throughout

facturers' (Jub of Philadelphia and kindred con-servative and protective organizations throughout the country should seek to express a sympathy with the movement that implies a better relation between the English speaking nations in North America, and that would open up a vast region for development, enlarged markets and unlimited sup-plies of free raw material.

The consequences of the success of the liberal policy would be the creation of a government en-tirely friendly to the United States, enormously helpful to Cauada and in the end beneficial to Great Britain, for it would beget a growth in forty per Beitain, for it would beget a growth in forty prent of her Empire to the extent of which no mean tell, and participation in which would be me contributory to permanent prosperity in the United States than any other contribution possible

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON IS NOT A CANDIDATE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

from outside.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16, 1891 .- bir Joseph Hickson, exgeneral manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has declined to contest Montreal West against Sir Donald Smith, of the Canadian Pacific, on the Donald Smith, of the Canadian Pacific, on the ground that he is out of public life.

GIBSON UNDER INDICTMENT. CHARGED BY THE GRAND JURY WITH ATTEMPTED

INCENDIARISM CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16, 1891.—Secretary George J.

Hibson, of the Whiskey Trust, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and to-morrow morning, barring flight, will probably be again arrested and com pelled to give bail in the State courts in addition to the \$20,000 federal bonds already piled up agains him. After hearing the evidence presented by the government officials regarding the alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the anti-trust Shufeldt distillery there was a unanimous vote that an indictment be found against Gibson, and State's Attorney Longenecker spent some hours at his office to night arranging the proper counts on which the Vhiskey Trust secretary will be tried.

The most important witness was T. S. Dewar, the United States gauger, who, it is alleged, was approached by Gibson with the scheme to blow up and burn the Shufeldt establishment. Dewar was accompanied to the Grand Jury room with a guard accompanied to the Grand Jury room with a guard of five special government agonts. State's attorney Lengenecker conducted the inquiry. After Special Agent strooks had told the jury of his work in unearthing the conspiracy to destroy the Shufeldt distillery and Dewar's part in it that person went in and displayed such a mass of damaging evidence against Gibson that little if any was needed afterward.

An experiment was made with the fluid in one of the vials, and it burst into a bright flame as soon as poured out onga piece of paper. The fluid was sworn to be precisely the same as was taken from the value carried by Gibson the morning of his arrest.

arrest.

The Board of Directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company makes the following statement:—
"We are holding our regular monthly meeting in Chicago instead of Peoria, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the truth in respect to the charges made against the scoretary of the

company.

"Such widespread publicity has been given to the charges and so many false rumors are being spread through the press that we deem it our duty to make a brief statement. Since our election as directors we have devoted our time and bestendeavors by honorable methods to the establishment of the business of the company upon a pay-

ing basis.

We have made such progress in this direction that for many months the company has been earning and paving monthly dividends of one-half of one-por cent on its stock, and has in addition put aside a surplus each month. Our business is showing continuously a large increase in output for every month over the output for the corresponding month in preceding years. Outside competition

has never been felt as little as during the past six months.

"In the midst of such unexampled prosperity, that any one interested in the company snould imperit the immense interests of its stockholders by such a schome as is charged we think no same man will believe. In regard to Mr. Gibson, we have to say that he is a gentleman of character and high standing, that he has been a faithful and efficient secretary to this comment, and that we do not credit.

tary to this company, and that we do not credit in the least that he is guilty of the crime charged against him."
Mr. Gibson's resignation and President Green-hut's acceptance of it were appended to the state-

MODESTY REGNANT.

CRUSADE IN OHIO AGAINST THE PICTORIAL POSTERS OF BURLESQUE COMPANIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16, 1891.—There was a time, so

sering fills, feel is, issil.—Inore was a time, so it is said, when in New England—and the assertion may still apply in some parts of that section—the reign of modesty was so supreme that in well ordered households it was necessary that the—will, the supporters—of the piano should be draped in pantalettes. They did say that a wealthy gentleman living near Concord, Mass., the home of Thoreau, Emerson and Alcott, once secured a fine copy of the Apolio Belvidere, and clothed it in an ulster before taking it to his home. But there is some question as to whether this was due to modesty or to a desire to save it from breakage in transportation. It isn't my province to settle the moot point. But these interesting facts are brought strongly to my mind by the crusade ladies here and in other cities of Ohio have organized against a certain class of theatrical posters, the anatomical features of which suggest how fearfully and wonderfully some burlesque performers are made up. Wherever such posters appear on the bill boards white paper is carefully pasted over them. Perhaps this will prove a blessing to the callow youths and bald headed occupants of the front row by mitigating their disappointment when they see the show. I can't tell. it is said, when in New England-and the assertion

AGAINST SUNDAY SHAVING.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1891.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Waldman, and thus uphold the law against barbers shaving on Sunday. Waldman had been fined by a magistrate and he appealed from the decision. The Court intimated that while shaving on Sunday might be a necessity they had nothing to do but to interpret the law as they found it.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamships Havel, for Southampton and Bremen, and City of New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool, will sail from this port on Wednes

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past nine and half-past ten o'clock A. M. The New York HERALD-edition for Europe-will be ready at seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents,

SACHS.—On Monday, February 16, 1891, MEYER SACHS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives, friends and members of Standard Lodge, No. 393, I. O. O. F.; of Arysh Lodge, No. 6, I. O. F. S. of I.; Israel Lodge, No. 176, I. O. B. B.; Jefferson Lodge, No. 110, K. S. B.; Hevra Anshe Emith, Freeden's Verein No. 1 and Verein Israels Toechter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 311 Bleecker st., Wednesday, February Iv, 1891, at one F. M. [For Other Deaths See First Page.]

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria. When she was a child she cried for Castoria. When she became a miss she clung to Castoria. When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Do you ask for a test of SOZODONT'S power! Just talk to a lady for half an hour; If her breath is sweet, if her toch are whits, If her gums are clean, if her gums are bright, If her mouth is pure and her toch are clean, She uses the SOZODONT, then, we ween.

All Blood Impurities According to Com-

Barry's Tricopherous Fastens the Hait where having a tendency to fall out; renews its growth

Fanny Davenport Writes:-My Dram Manam:—Purely by accident one day in Chicago I bought a not of your Remarks Oreas, and on trying it found it the meat delightfully refreshing thing I have ever applied to my skin. Most assuredly you have made a marvellous discovery, and one and all of our accident, gooden deartily thank you. I find it is not only a refreshing, softening article for the skin at night, but for the day use also. Please send me some of the Bark and another jar of the Chean to the Brunswick, Boston, and believe me.

believe me.

Vesy thankfully.

To Mrs. Harker Hubbard Affel.

Recamer Chean is a stielly pharmacoutical preparation whose superior merits are attested to by physicians. It will preserve your youth, remove all blemisbes, and not only make, but keep your face smooth and fair, PRICK St 56: PER JAE.

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Z .- The Best Worm Lozenges for Chil-

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MME, LOUIS BELLOT-CAROL, PROF. DIPLOMEE de l'Académie, Champa Elysées, Parls; 24 Rue Beccador, Alma.—Receives in hor first class home foreign familles desfrous to visit l'arls and learn French; bath, lift; terrace facing the American Church. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890, THE REUNION COACRES, THE "COMET" AND "METEOR,"

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